WASHINGTON CITY.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1866

is the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposes ago is its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all acts for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discussed. No payments should be made to alreate after this date, ext to Mr. W. C. Lipscomb jr., who is authorized to make collections believer, Maryland, and Virginia.

Famouseron, March 23, 1858.— If.

regoing notice is not intended to include any agents or collec-we now employ or have herecofore employed in this city, but y who have performed such service in other parts of the Ap 29—If

BETTER SIGNS IN ILLINOIS.

We find in the Joliet Signal of the 20th inst. le ters from the candidates for the offices of the treasurer and superintendent of public instruction named on anti-Lecompton democratic ticket in Illinois, upon the issues of the canvass in that State, addressed to the editors of the Signal. We are surprised, and not a little gratified, to discover that the position of these two gentlemen-Mr. W. B. Fondey and Gov. Aug. C French-is essentially different from that taken by Judge Douglas in his recent speeches at Chicago and Springfield; and that these leading candidates upon the ticket of the Illinois democratic convention of the 21st April, plant themselves squarely upon the ground of accepting the action of Congress on the Kansas question as a finality which must be acquiesced in by all true democrats.

Mr. Fondey, speaking of the English bill, says that that measure having become a law, he can see no propriety or advantage to democrats in continuing a discussion on its merits, and that democrats can now close their ranks preparatory to meeting the common enemy.

Mr. French speaks with more fulness and em-

"When that question was finally settled and taken away from us (the Kansas question, by the English bill.) and turned over as a subject belonging solely and exclusively to Kansas, for her to settle without our intervention. I supposed it a finality—a foregone subject, as completely out of the way as could be, and with which our party could never have anything in the future to do.

ty could never have anything in the future to the 'For myself, I expect to support Mr. Buchanan as dially in his efforts to carry out the great democratic trine, the essential principles of the party, as you do, eafter, as, with one exceptional measure of policy, etofore, I have done." We find in these letters no denunciation of the ecompton bill as a "fraud;" no gratuitous phil-

against a measure belonging to the past and alien to the actual canvass going on-no kicking of the dead lion in a fit of spurious We find no boasting and exultation over defeat of a democratic bill, no imputa tions upon its supporters of dishonor or infidelity to the obligations of patriotism and politi-cal duty. We find no repetition, in paraphrase, of the complacent boast of the Pharisee in the Temple in regard to conduct last winter. We find no disingenuous arraignment of the English bill as offering a borus for admission as a slave State, and imposing a disability against admission as a free State. We find no ill-natured silence concerning the administration, or indirect charges against it of alliance with the opposition to put down loyal dem-

The whole tone of these letters is catholic, conservative, and loyal to the interests of the party and the cause. Their authors distinctly plant them selves upon grounds, not, indeed, in accordance with what the national democracy and administra tion could have desired, but which they are not disposed to except to but are willing to meet their old mpatriots in Illinois upon, in the spirit of compromise and concession.

Not only have these gentlemen planted themselves upon this middle ground of concession and co-operation, but the language of Mr. French towards the administration, employed after Mr. Douglas's speech at Chicago, is cordial and amicable-is the genuine language of a man sincere in his convictions, but at the same time loyal to his political affiliations, and confiding towards the chosen leaders of his party.

These letters not only place these gentlemen (and we would fain trust that they breathe the temper of all the democracy of Illinois who adhere to the con vention of 21st April) in a different relation to the administration of Mr. Buchanan from that maintained by Judge Douglas; but they place them in a different relation, also, to the black-republicans of Illinois. For, unlike the harangues of Mr. Douglas, they contain no words of honeyed sweetness for the minions of that party. Their authors expect no aid from that organization in the approaching election; are endeavoring to seduce none of them from the support of the candidates of their own principles; and, instead of expending commendation and flattery upon them, their words of cordiality and enthusiasm are all for the honored party in which they have spent their lives, and in continued fraternity with which y expect to die. Their hopes of success are only from their own party and in its reunion and dation. They do not scatter firebrands in the midst of it to distract and divide. They do not bombard it with denunciation and abuse, with the my's guns and from the direction of the enemy's camp.

We accept the cordial and friendly expressions of these letters, as placing the authors of them and their supporters at least in relations of friendship and good-will with the national democracy of th Union and the administration. If we had a right to interfere in the local politics of Illinois, and the alternative were forced upon us of choosing between giving our support to these men and to men who positively approve and actively support the policy of the national democracy and administration, we should give it undoubtedly to the latter; but we ald do so, nevertheless, in the strong hope that the differences which unfortunately separate the two wings of the party might be consistently reco and, at all events, with sentiments of profound deference, respect, and kindness for the former.

The Joliet (Illinois) Signal, from which we transfe an article to our columns this morning, supports the second degree, which, in the contemplation of very warmly the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and has done so through the whole of the Lecompton controversy. In its last number it gives in its adhesion to the State ticket nominated by the April convention, urging that the nominations were regular. convention, urging that the nominations were regularly made, and especially that the letters of Messrs. Fondey and French have placed them in a position to warrant its editor as a friend of the administra tion to give them a warm support. Read the article referred to, under the title of "Mark the Difference."

The Austrian journals complain that Prince Frederick William is going to make himself the head of the Free Masons of Germany.

THE VIRGINIA GURERNATORIAL CANVASS. Although it would seem preparative to persons out-side of the State, the canvass for the next governor-ship of Virginia, or rather for the democratic nomination for the office, is already very spirited. The the canvass in regard to Mr. Letcher, on the score of some connexion he is alleged to have had with a lecture delivered by a elergyman of the State about a dozen years ago in advocacy of the policy of emancipation. Mr. Letcher's very manly and candid letter on the subject was published in our columns a fortnight ago. We find in the Shenaudoah (Va.) Spirit of gressional district, the following generous allusion to the bearing of Mr. Faulkner's friends in the canvass. We recollect to have seen a few days ago an article breathing the like spirit of conciliation in the Abingdon Democrat, a paper published in Judge Hopkins's district. It is conceded that the democratic nominee will be elected the governor of the State, and we are glad to witness a spirit of good feeling and generosity thus actuating the friends of the more conspicuous candidates :

"FAULENES AND LETCHES.—Whatever may be the result of the present contest for the gubernatorial nomination in our State it must be conceded that the democratic pa-pers of Mr. Faulkner's district have with an unanimity and cordislity not exceeded, and scarcely equalled in any other part of the State, vindicated Mr. Letcher from the other part of the State, vindicated Mr. Letcher from the ungenerous Whig assaults made upon him for his alleged connexion with the Ruffner aldress. This is especially worthy of note, as Mr. Faulkner is admittedly Mr. Letcher's most formidable competitor for that nomination. It is thus that the leading men of a great party should always act towards each other. It is thus that we become invincible in the day of battle, and that democracy will be forever triumphant."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH

We publish in another column the official letter of Capt. Hudson to the Secretary of the Navy. Capt. Hudson gives a complete statement of the manne of splicing the cable, paying it out, and the cessation of continuity and insulation. After a careful reading, we cannot see that the mishaps which have occasioned so much disappointment on both sides of the Atlantic were the result of any carelessness on the part of those engaged in the difficult task of lay ng the cable. On the contrary, the greatest cauion was observed, and the cause of these accidents must be looked for in other quarters.

In our opinion it is quite possible that due observance has not been paid to the existence of strong inder-currents, and the capacity of the wire to with stand the great strain to which it is subjected. It s admitted on all sides that, if the coating of the wire should become injured by chafing or straining the result, even if it should be laid the whole dis ance, would be anything but successful. In a work f such magnitude, then, how important it is that the cable should be of proportionate thickness and strength to defy all the difficulties with which it is

We are gratified, however, to be able to state that the telegraph company have not given up their unlertaking, and that, at the present writing, if the Agamemnon reached the station at the time she was xpected, another attempt is in progress, which we ope may be more successful. If any faith can be laced in those experienced in wind and weather, he present month may be regarded as the most favorable, inasmuch as those storms which delayed the expedition in June are not of so frequent occur rence. From competent authority we learn that the verage of storms in June are one in every seven days, in July one in every twenty-two days, so that we may not again be kept in such hopeless suspense on account of foul weather

THE RECENT VERDICT.

Considerable surprise is felt in this community at he verdict which was rendered on last Friday evening in the case of Augustus Heissler and George Johnson, indicted for the murder of Macellu Stoops on the night of the 3d of April last. That verdict, as we announced in yesterday's issue, was "guilty of manslaughter." While we have no doubt that the jury acted honestly and conscientiously in elieve it can be clearly shown th erdict which they rendered was neither waranted by the law nor sustained by the evidence.

Let us examine the prominent features of the case Marcellus Stoops was wantonly and without prove cation shot down and killed. It is admitted on all hands that he was murdered, and that the man who committed the deed is a murderer. No one pretends that the taking of his life was done in selfdefence, which would make it a justifiable homicide, or that there was an affray going on, which would nake it manslaughter. The question then arises, who is the murderer? William Johnson, the prominent witness on behalf of the prosecution, testifies in the most positive manner that Augustus Heissler fired the fatal shot. If the jury believed his evidence, they were bound to find Heissler guilty of nurder. Was there any reason to disbelieve it? Here comes in the theory of the defence, that William Johnson was himself the murderer, and endeavored to "dodge the rope," in the language of one of the counsel, by accusing innocent men. If the jury were satisfied that this was the true hypothesismay more, if they entertained any reasonable doubt s to the guilt of the accused parties, no matter from what cause that doubt originated—they were bound to render a verdict of "not guilty." A murder was ommitted; Heissler was either "guilty" or "not guilty" of that murder. No manslaughter was comnitted, and, therefore, we contend that it was not competent for the jury to return a verdict of "guilty f manslaughter."

How stands the case with regard to the other orisoner, George Johnson? There is no evidence that he fired the fatal shot. If he was present, aiding and abetting the murderer, he is a principal in

ceny. The law is, that where there is a reasonable doubt the prisoners should be acquitted, and where there is no reasonable doubt in the minds of the jury they should be convicted. It is stated, upon what most prominently-mentioned names for the office are authority we know not, that the verdict rendered was those of Mr. Letcher, Col. Faulkner, and Judge Hop-kins. A little acrimony of assault has characterized stood ten for murder in both cases, and two for a minor degree, but none for acquittal. We are loath to believe that any juryman would violate his oath by agreeing to a verdiet which he did not believe was in accordance with the law and the evidence, and still less that ten jurymen who believed the prisoners guilty of murder should consent to a verdict that declared them not guilty of murder. Whether the prisoners Democracy, a paper published in Mr. Letcher's con- were guilty or not guilty of the murder charged, it is unnecessary at this time for us to express any opinion; a motion has been made for a new trial,

was no more proven against the prisoners than

and if it shall be granted, or if this verdict should be set aside by the court, the prilioners will have another trial by their peers, and we do not desire to forestall their decision. We only wish to call the attention of the public to the fact that the verdice just rendered convicts the prisoners of a crime that not only was not committed on that occasion, but that nobody pretends was committed. Neither the counsel for the prosecution nor the defence argued that the killing of Stoops was maslaughter, but each and all admitted that it was an atrocious and wanton murder. The prisoners were either guilty or not guilty of that murder, and should so have been found by the jury.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Europe .-- Arrival of the Indian. Quence, July 25.—The steamship Indian, from Liver pool on the 14th, arrived here this afternoon.

The Europa arrived out on the 10th and the Vanderbilt on the 14th.

bilt on the 14th.

The Agamemon had returned to Queenstown. She reports that the break occurred just under her stern, as incleated by the electrician of the Niagara. She had paid out 146 miles. After assortaining the disconnexion, she immediately returned to the rendezvous in mid-ocean, and cruised about there for five days for the Niagara, then returned to Oncerntown.

After her arrival the directors decided to make another trial this season, and the flect was to leave again for midocean on the 17th.

The Mahommedans had risen on the Christians in Jiddah, in Arabia, and massacred twenty, including the French and English consuls. The British government

had ordered three men-of-war to that port.

Later advices had been received from India and Chin-but they contained nothing of importance:

COMMERCIAL. Cotton closed dult at a decline of \$d. Lower qualities were most affected. Sales three days, 15,000 bales. Speculators and exporters took 1,000 bales each. Manchester reports were unfavorable, but prices were not quotably lower.

Breadstuffs were dull but steady. outhern produce was steady.
ne money market was generally unchanged. Consols

osed at 951.

The Utah Expedition.

Leavesworm, July 20, via St. Louis, July 23, per U. S. Express.—The express which left Fort Leavenworth on the 2d, with orders for General Harney to halt and await instructions from Washington, has returned. Gen. Harney was overtaken fifteen miles east of the Crossing of Smith's Fork of the Platte River, on the 8th instant.

General Harney intended to meet the principal chiefs and a considerable body of the Cheyennes, who, being aware of the presence of Harney in their country, were desirous of holding a council with him, for the purpose of renewing their assurances of friendship toward the whites.

whites.

Capt. Simpson, who was despatched with orders countermanding the advance of a portion of the reinforcement, was met at Fort Kearney on the 11th, and probably came up with Gen. Harney's headquarters by the

5th.

The troops and trains were all getting along well, alongth the latter were somewhat delayed by high water though the latter were somewhat delayed by high water. Col. May's column was met on the 9th, near Ofallon's

Col. Morrison's command was met above Plum creek Col. Summer was in camp near Fort Kearney on the

Ith.
Majors Emery's and Whiting's columns were near the

INDEPENDENCE, July 19, via Hoonville, July 23, per U Express.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 1s stant, has arrived. All the water courses on the route were very high.

Extensive preparations were being made at Santa Fe to properly celebrate the Fourth of July.

The surveying party on the Canadian river report a splendid country, with abundant water and grass, and in every way suitable for a railway.

The mail party suffered no molestation from the Indiana this port are as follows:

Some of the trains which left here in the spring had arrived at Santa Fe. Those on the plains were getting along finely.

The grass was never in a better condition.

New York, July 24.—The steamship Fulton sailed at 3 p. m. to-day for Southampton and Havre, with \$350,-000 on freight. Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, minister to Naples, and Prof. Morse, were among her passengers.

Coroner's Verdict in the Lehigh Valley Rail-

ALLENTOWN, July 23.—The following is the verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the late railroad accident on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near this place: "That the company was guilty of gross negligence in allowing the timbers of the bridge to become decayed, thereby endangering the lives of passengers travelling over their road."

Leavenworm, July 20, via Sr. Louis, July 23.—Several of the parties burned out by the late fire have comwe need rebuilding.

Vigorous measures are being taken to reorganize a fire department. Some of the apparatus arrived this morn-

This has been the hottest day of the season, the mer

cury indicating 90 at 8 o'clock this morning, and 100 noon in the shade.

Markets.

New York, July 24.—Cotton is dull. Flour is lower and quiet—sales of 10,500 barrels; State, 24 10 a \$4 15, at a decline of 10 cents; Ohio, 34 75 a \$5; southern, \$4 75 a \$4 90. Wheat is quiet and wanted—sales of 8,500 bushels; quotations are nominal, and the market is generally unchanged. Corn is quiet and scarce—sales of 12,000 bushels; white and yellow. 36 a 95 cents. Fork is firm—mees, \$17 12 a \$17 20. Lard is quiet, and held at 114 a 114. Whiskey is dull at 24 a 244 cents. Sugar firm—Muscovado, 7 a 73 cents. Coffee is steady at 104 a 114 cents. Molasses is firm—Otleans is held at 45 cents. Spirits of turpentine closed firm at 44 a 45 cents. Rosin is dull at \$1 60. Rice is steady, 34 a 34 cents.

a question for the jury to determine; but upon neither supposition could be be guilty of manslaughter. It was not competent for the jury to give partial credence to William Johnson's testimony—to think that there were sufficient probabilities of the guilt of the prisoners to entitle them to some punishment, but that there was not enough certainty of their guilt to send them to the gallows. The law recognises no such principle as that; it points out no such middle course. The crime of manelaughter ows covered with a most luxuriant grass."

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New Your, (Friday night) July 23, 1858, Had President Buchanan followed the "cozening poli-y" of not dismissing Mr. Montgomery Blair from the office of Solicitor of the Court of Claims, and thus "arwill require something stronger and more convincing than F. P. Blair's testimony to persuade the public that Thos. H. Benton, the giant of Jefferson republicanism, ever considered the black-republican party "the friends of harmony and the linion," or that his labored attempt to traduce the memory of the deceased statesman, by attraduce the memory of the deceased statesman, by at-tributing to him motives and feelings which never ac-tuated him, ought to prevail against the camfid and evi-dently truthful statements of one so thoroughly qualified to determine every question relating to the public and private life of Mr. Benton, as Mr. W. Carey Jones. The President may well regard with patience, not unmixed with contemptaous pity, Mr. Blair's "abortive malice." The character of an apostate politician, who at close on four score years of age, becomes a black-republican, and rabits his cinaclated hand to strike those with whom and raises his cinaciated hand to strike those with whom he associated previous to his apostary, will certainly "defeat his attempts at detraction" of the dead and the living, particularly when, as in the present instance, the motive of the "attempt" is apite, because his son did not find "favor at the shrine of Executive patronage." There is one thing certain, and that is, that President Buchanan has nothing "to revenge or defend himself" against in Mr. Blair's vulgar, abusive tirade. The amplest revenge is furnished by the indignation and contempt which all honest men feel and express for the service traducer of acknowledged greatness, honesty, and uprightness of purpose. Abuse and falsehood seem to be the only weapons left

acknowledged greatness, honesty, and uprightness of purpose.

Abuse and falsehood seem to be the only weapons left in the black-republican armory. While the Tribune and Post parade Mr. Blair's foul attack on the President, the Times publishes a letter from Washington, assailing the reputation and official integrity of John Appleton, Ashistant Secretary of State, and seeking to make it appear that he has used the influence of his position for corrupt and selfish purposes. Having striven hard and signally failed to damage the reputation of other high officers of the government, the baffled and exposed elauderers with their accustomed barefaced disregard for truth, principle and honesty, renew the attack in another quarter, and now discharge their clumsy, pointless arrows against Jno. Appleton. They cannot, however, reach the height on which the Assistant Secretary stands in the estimation of his friends and the public; and their efforts to injure him, and damage the fame he has worthily won as a trusty and efficient public officer and estimable private citizen, only recoil upon themselves to overwhelm them with the obloquy due to the authors and propagators of slander.

The Canard steamer America, from Liverpool 10th instant, arrived at this port at about one o'clock this afternoon. The political news by this arrival is both interesting and important. The Earl of Malmesbury announced in the House of Lords on the 9th instant that it was the intention of her Majorty's government to withdraw the naval squadron from the Cuban waters "for reasons to which it was unnecessary to refer." It would seem as if the British Foreign Secretary was resolved to give prompt effect to his threat against Spain, and to punish that power for her violation of her promises, and subsequent awager. It is very probable that his lordship will not be ackward to give the explanations which General O'Dunnell is said to be determined to require from England; and it is also very probable that these explanations will not be very satisfactory to t

the other as the inauguration of a new system of government by which the vast empire of India, with its 200, 000,000 inhabitants, is to be ruled by the British sove

It seems to be certain that Queen Victoria is to visit the Emperor Napoleon at Cherbourg, and witness the great review of the French fleet. This meeting of the "august allies" is intended to be a demonstration of friendship which will effectually allay all fears of a disruption of the entente cordiote, and "remove all mistrust between the two governments."

The ship Great Republic has been chartered to go out to San Francisco with 4,000 tons of coal at \$12 per ton. "The money market is dull and unchanged at the fol-

San Francisco with 4,000 tons of coal at \$12 per ton. The money market is dull and unchanged at the fol-owing nominal rates of interest:

Loans on call, steek securities

Foreign exchange is very flat at my last quotations.

The stock market was inactive this morning, and there was a slight decline in prices as compared with yester day's closing quotations. The transactions in State and was a slight decline in prices as compared with yester-day's closing quotations. The transactions in State and bank stocks were very light at full rates. At the second board there was a stronger market, and the decline of the morning more than recovered, under the inversible news from Europe. The business in flour to-day was light, with a further advance of 5 a 10 cents per barrel. Wheat was very dull and nominally higher. Corn was also dull and unchanged. Cotton was quiet at steady prices. The imports of foreign dry goods for the past week at this port are as follows:

1856. 1857. 1858. \$55,099,846 \$59,946,612 \$27,189 683 54,015,871 65,897,378 32,918,904 The cash transactions at the sub-treasury to-day were as follows : Receipts

The receipts at the custom-house for duties were \$123,

FROM OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENT.

PARKER House, July 23, 1858

This has been "commencement week" at "old Harvard," and there has been a legion of distinguished visitors present, anxious to lay their laurels at the feet of their Alma Maler. The honorary degrees conferred, I am happy to say, were few and far between, Lord Napler receiving one of the four Doctorates of Laws, while one of the five new Masters of Arts is Richard Frothingham, mappy to say, were few and are oetween, Jord Napher recelving one of the four Doctorates of Laws, while one of
the five new Masters of Arts is Richard Frothingham,
caq., of Charlestown, an able and learned editor of the
Boston Post, who has made important contributions to
the history of our republic, and who has ever "kept
step to the music of the Union." His recognition by
"old Harvard" is but another proof of the restoration of
common sense, and a desire to restore the Old Bay
State to her once proud political position. Tet the interest of the exercises of the graduating class was marred
by an illiberal and false account of St. Peter's at Rome,
in which the unfledged student rivalied Ned Burtline or
Winter Dawis in his distortion of facts, and his desire to
denounce Catholicism. Far different, and nobler in its
aim, was an essay by Nicholas Longworth Anderson, of
Cincinnati, on the "Frasch Missionaries in the West."
It was an elequent chronicle of the obstacles encountered
and the difficulties overcome in the establishment of
Christian missions in the far West by noble and selfsocificing men, whose names alone applied to the cities
which mark the places where they labored stand as importshable monuments to their falcity and catholic spirit.
A sketch of Cardinal Mezzofanti, the linguist, by W. A.
Kilbura, of Greton, was also excellent.

The "Alpha Chaptar" of the "Thi Beta Kappa Society" held its annual festival yesterday, when an erudite
address on collegiate education was delivered by Rev.
Thomas Hill, of Waltham. Afterwards there was the
usual dinner, at which about one hundred and fifty set
down, newise intimidated by a severe thunder storm
which raged without. Speeches were made by Rev.
Thomas Hill, of Waltham. Afterwards there was the
usual dinner, at which about one hundred and fifty set
down, newise intimidated by a severe thunder storm
which raged without. Speeches were made by Rev.
Dr. Osgood, Hon. Theophilus Parsons, Rev. Thomas Hill,
Dr. Peter Parker, (late commissioner to China.) Lieut.

government free from the interference of all external

government free from the interference of all external powers.

Many of the "classes" had friendly gatherings, of which the most prominent was that of the class of 1818, which has kept up its reunious on the evening of commencement day, for many consocutive years, at the houses of those members who reside in Boston and Cambridge. It graduated with a larger number than any other class which had previously left the walls of Harvard. At the meeting on Wednesday evening, at the house of Nathaniel Curtis, esq., twenty-seven of the thirty-six surviving members were present to enjoy his hospitality and to interchange kind words and fraternal salutations. There were also several impromptin suppers at Nabant, where many of the visitors went every night. The hotel there is crowded, and among the recent additions to the diplomatic circle I notice the Chevaller Hulssman.

While the alumn have been enjoying themselves, the head cooks of the "groud United Republican American Coalition" are falling terribly out with each other. The knavish followers of Sam assert their supremacy, and the freedom shricking republicans have to knuckle down, or be blackguarded without stint. Foremost in this work of "cracking the whip" over deteat men is the Daily Bee, a waspish little sheet, which has, during the past ten years, boxed the political compass, and ever been "up for a market," even to be used as a channel for abuse against its last employer.

against its last employer.

When Daniel Webster was Secretary of State, this sau Dally Bee used to expose the meanness of a man name Schouler, who then edited the Atlas, and who had turns

against its last employer.

When Dayle Webster was Secretary of Stale, this same Daily Bee used to expose the meanness of a man mamed Schouler, who then edited the Athas, and who had turned traitor against the Great Expounder, who had lifted him from obscurity. But now this same Schouler, having killed the Athas and seriously damaged the fortunes of two or three Ohio japers, has been re-imported here to silt the Bee, and theing a Scotchman) to become the fugleman of the K. N's. In so doing, he exhausts his vocabulary in denomeing his republican ally, the editor of the Journal, and he feeclives a dressing down in return. It is amusing to see how they show each other up, and enlighten the public upon the mean truck-and-dicker struggles for the loaves and fishes.

The Bee of course wishes to perpetuate the sway of the present know-nothing congressional delegation, and you may expect to see Buffinton, Dawes, Gooch, and Thayer re-elected. Davis is struggling hard for a nomination, but if he should be put up, a union of national mon upon Mr. Messerey or Mr. Lord can perhaps defoat him. Burlingame is getting up the cry of "persecution" to secure his nomination, but his district is now democratic, as is that of our pleasant Roxbury friend Comins, whose votes on the appropriation bills showed his detestation of his republican friends at heart. Mr. Elliot will probably replace Mr. Damrell, and Mr. Knapp's chances of a re-election are quoted as small.

These political squabbles (as the Courier of this morning remarks) show an utter want of harmony, a dereliction of a decent pretence to principle, and especially a cowardly yielding on the part of the republicans to the rump of the know-nothings with whom they are associated. The only object evidently is, to get for the occasion as many votes, by hook or by growed, no matter what the political views of the voters may be, as will serve to keep in office such incumbents as Massachusetts, therefore, is in reality no party at all, formed and kept together, so may organization w

council of this time-honored order at Philadelphia, and the Grand Crapillator gives a most favorable report of their reception at the City of Brotherly Love. A great insti-

tution is this Maltese order.

Keller's troupe is playing to thin houses at the Museum, the lady members not being remarkable for beauty or for grace. There is a second-rate company of comty or for grace. Here is a second conserts are given twice a week at Music Hall. On Saturday night next Gilmore's band (which you heard at Washington when President Buchanan was inaugurated) will perform.

TREMONT.

[Special Correspondence of the Union.]

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING Greenbrier Co., Va., July 22, 1858. When I left your city I promised to keep you familia with matters and things of note that might transpire a

this, the most celebrated of Virginia watering places. I will now endeavor to fulfil that promise by giving you a few items of interest that have come under my notice since my sojourn here.

These springs are easy of access; the mode of getting to them from Washington is by taking the steamboat to Alexandria, thence by railroad to Jackson's river, thence

Alexandria, thence by railroad to Jackson's river, thence by stage to the springs. Leaving Washington at 6, a. m., you reach here before noon the next day.

The accommodations here have been greatly improved. The family cottages have been put in good condition, and several new ones have been added. The great improvement, however, is the construction of an immense hotel, 400 feet in length, by 80 in width; the first floor of the 400 feet in length, by 80 in width; the first moor of the new building is devoted to a dining hall, 300 feet long, and capable of comfortably scating 2,500 persons, with a spacious room at each end, one of which is used as a dancing saloon, and the other is intended for a ladies; parlor. The accommodations this year, including the new hotel, are ample for 3,000 visitors.

There are between 600 and 700 guests here at the pres-

new hotel, are ample for 3,000 visitors.

There are between 600 and 700 guests here at the present time, most at this sesson from the extreme southern States, and the number is rapidly increasing by daily arrivals of from 60 to 100. Among the distinguished visitors here present I notice Mr. de Belligni, French consulfor the port of Charleston; Mr. Bonaparte and family, of Baltimore; and W. W. Corcoran, esq., the retired banker, and his accomplished daughter, (who, by the-by, have created quite a sensation.) C. Wendell, esq., of your city, in company with several other prominent citizens of Washington, were among the arrivals yesterday.

The statement of Mr. Corcoran's difficulties with Mr. Muruaga, published in the "Union" of Friday last, has been generally discussed, and all here aphold the course which Mr. C. pursued in the matter. If Mr. M. is still thirsting for revenge, I would respectfully suggest to him that this is the place in come. He will find several young gentlemen here ready at any moment to give him due reparation for his "wrongs," inasmuch as Mr. C. 's advanced age will not permit him to give the ambittous young "chevalier" the satisfaction required.

The fashionable season has fairly commenced here, and promises to be a most brilliant one, judging from the display at the ball last night, which was more generally attended than any preceding one this season; it passed of with great cold. The Baltimore Band engaged discoursed some charming music for those disposed to join in the "Masse of the merry dense."

and from all indications this season, for gaiety, will equal Saratoga or Newport in their paimiest days.

To the invalid this place offers several inducements, the waters, for their medicinal properties, being the mest celebrated in Virginia, and a more retired, healthy, and picturesque location is not to be found in the mountains.

To those who have health and recreation in view, and can possibly leave home, I would truly say, from my own experience, that a season could not be more agreeably pessed than at this delightful watering place. Mr. Whiting, the president of the White Sulphur Springs Company, and his corps of assistants, do all in their power to add to the comfort and convenience of their guests. SOJOURNER.

A lamentable accident occurred on Wednesday after-on at Baytd's Island, near New York, by which three unit ladies attached to the Attorney afreet church were owned while on a Sunday school excursion.

THE VICE PRESIDENT IN KENTUCKY

A democratic mass meeting was held at Harrodal Kentucky, on Thursday week last, which was addressed by Vice President Breekinridge, Rott James B. Clay, an Hon. Wm. Preston. Mr. Breekinridge defended the administration from the charges of extravagance and profit gacy brought against it. Upon the Kansas quest is reported as follows by the Kentucky State Flag:

is reported as follows by the Kentucky State Flag:

"Teuching the subject of Kansas admission, he approved the policy of the President, and believed the measures he had proposed for the adjustment of that question characterized by disinterested patriotism and by sound practical wisdom. He then entered into a claborate argument in support of the position taken by the administration and the South, and sustained himself by so fair a review of the facts and by arguments so conclusive that it was difficult to believe any fair man would controvert his positions. Under all the circumstances he believed, and had over believed, that the President had recommended the wiscut measures for the proper and peaceful adjustment of the difficulties."

HON, THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

The Philadelphia Evening Argus congratulates in renders that orders are about to be given for the construc-tion of two of the new sloops-of-war at the Philadelphi

navy-yard, and adds:

"Let us give the honor in this matter to whom it is due; first to the noble son of Punnsylvania who fills the presidential chair, and whose attachment to our people, as well as his sense of justice, has given Philadelphia that prominence which her position demands; and nextwe say it without prejudice to any one else—is great credit due to our talented and industriagable representative from the first district, Hon. Thomas B. Florence, who, laying asdee every selfish consideration for the good of his constituents, her labored without cossation in this matter, so as to extort praise even from his political opponents, as will be seen from the following extract from the correspondence of the Philadelphia North American:

"The timely notice which was given in this correspondence of in-

6. The timely notice which was given in this correspondence of in intention to alar Philadelphia with the construction of one of the seven along-set war, which were carried by her votes and influence, is, had the effect of settling the point in her favor. Colonel Florence at once appeared on the ground, with his ment alacrity and energy and, after a week's persistent efforts, has succeeded at last in getting a positive assurance that the order will be at once given for the other vented. So far so good,"

"In doing this Colonel Florence has been necessarily much absent from home, and has, with noble confidence in the justice of his constituents, left his own personal interests in their hands. We do not mistake the men of the first district when we say that this confidence is not account to the confidence in the confidence is not account to the confidence in the confidence in the confidence is not account to the confidence in the confidence in the confidence is not account to the confidence in the confidence in the confidence is not account to the confidence in the misplaced, and that they can fully appreciate the valuable services rendered, and will respond generously to the de-votion of their representative."

THE POSITION OF OUR CANDIDATES.

[From the Johet (Ill.) Signal, July 20.1

The following letters received by the editors of this paper from Messrs. Fondey and French, the nominees of the democratic State convention of the 21st of April, for treasurer and superintendent of public instruction, give the position of those gentlemen on the question of difference between democrats of this State; SPRINGFIRED, (III.,) June 5, 1858.

Messas. Zabley Gests: Your letter of 3d came to hand yesterday; your expressions of regard are very gratifying.

There can be no reason why the democracy of Illinois

gratifying.

There can be no reason why the democracy of Illinois should not be united in the coming contest, although they have differed as to the mode of admitting Kansas.

I disapproved of the measure known as the "Senate bill," as well his of its successor, the "English bill;" but the latter having become a law, I can see no propriety, certainly no advantage to democrats, in continuing a discussion on the merits of either. The issue is past and should be so regarded; and democrats can now close their ranks preparatory to meeting the common enemy.

Having been presented by the democratic State convention as a candidate for the office of treasurer, I shall endeavor to secure the election of the ticket, that the result may inure to the advantage of the great party of the commy; and I hope and expect that every democrat in the State will co-operate to insure its success.

Standing upon the Cheinanti platform we must triumpli; let us avoid ephemeral tests; let past difficulties be forgotten; the fundamental principles which should govern our conduct can never change.

While the democracy of the country have differed as to the mode of admitting Kansas, and although counsels different from those which I desired have prevailed, I claim sincerity of purpose in my opposition.

I have thus given you my views, hoping they will agree with you; and assuring you that I have confidence that the democracy of the State, standing by the old land-marks, will present a solid front in November next, upon the regularly-nominated State, congressional and county tickets.

I am with humble respect, yours,

W. B. FONDEY.

I have just received your letter of the 7th inst. Your I have just received your letter of the 7th first. Your of a previous date, and to which you refer, has never reached me. I take the earliest occasion to answer this although my health, which has not been very good for the last ten days, renders it somewhat inconvenient to

do so.

I think I may safely say I have never, in the course of my public life, entertained opinions of a political kind, to a knowledge of which the people were criticled, which I have felt cither airaid or ashamed publicly to avow.

I have been and am a democrat, and as I am tolerably could not agree exactly in every particular with my party, but, with a majority against me, I have waived my scrupies, and gone forward with the party. Such, I presume, is the experience of every public man.

An early and conscientious supporter of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill as strictly just to all sections.

of the Kansas-Nebraska bill as strictly just to all sections of our common country, I have but one desire—that these principles should be universally acted on and carried out in good faith; and when I found them recognised and endoused in the platform of the Cincinnati convention, I was gratified that they were made the great party issue before the people. By these principles I now stand, and shall adhere to them.

When a difference of opinion upon the application of these principles in their application to the Lecompton constitution arose, I received it wish exceeding regret, but was far from thinking that this difference of opinion upon a question of simple policy oright to be regarded as a test of party purity or party allegiance. When that question was finally settled and taken away from us, and turned over as a subject belonging solely and exclusively to Kansas; for her to settle without our intervention, I supposed it a finality—a foregone subject, as completely out of the way as could be, and with which our party could never have anything in the future to do.

For myself, I expect to support Mr. Buchanan as ordially in his efforts to carry out the great democratic doctrine, the essential principles of the party, as you do, hereaffer as with one excentional measure of policy.

ally in his efforts to carry out the great democratic de-trine, the essential principles of the party, as you do, hereafer, as, with one exceptional measure of policy, heretofore, I have done. I shall not be drawn uside from my support of the President, as above stated, unless I find his friends, men holding his confidence, embarked in an attempt to crush me, because I may, upon a matter pas-ed and gone, have happened to differ upon a single meas-ure of policy with him and them. I believe I have thus fully answered all you contemplated of me. Very truly and sincerely yours, AliG. C. FRENCH.

MESSES. C. & C. ZARLEY.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times, giving a description of the reception of Senator Donglas at Wilming ton on last Friday, says:

on Inst Friday, says:

"The cars had hardly stopped, when a gentleman, whose head was allvered o'cr with age, jumped on the train, and, seising Senator Doughas by the hand, cried Welcome, Judge Doughas, welcome to Wilmington."

Now, for the edification of our readers, we will state that the gentleman allusted to above, "whose head was silvered o'er with age," is no less a personage than Col. Peter Stewart, who is distinguished throughout the State as the very pillar of the old abolition party before it swallowed the old whig party. "Jakin (M.) Signal.

A gang of Texas robbers, who operated in Navarro, Limestone, Freestone, Milam, Washington, Falls, Robertson, Ellis Hill, and Dallis counties, has been discovered. The residence of Mr. Graves, on the read from Wast to Comicana, was robbed by four of the gang recently. They were pursued, overtaken, and hung. They "peached," and told that the gang mumbered some fifty or sixty It is reported that two others were hung in Limeston. county

During the fiscal year ending the 30th ult. the exports of Charleston, South Carolina, amounted to \$16,494,954, of which over \$15,000,000 were in cotton and \$304,321 in breadstuffs. The imports were only \$588,712.